
to meet." But if you look at the code, it clearly says that the application must be based on actual need.

Courts have -- this is an academic point.

Courts have held over and over that actual need refers to a significant gap, so I'm not quite clear where Counsel is coming from when he's saying they don't have to show a significant gap.

So on all of these points, are you starting to see a pattern? What Counsel is effectively doing is coming to this Board and asking you to make a decision by putting a gun to your head, but I submit that his gun is loaded with blanks. A lot of this has been a misrepresentation. It's been meant to intimidate the Board, to browbeat you into making a favorable decision sooner and perhaps more rash than need be.

On that point, I would only say in light of these what I would argue are misstatements of the law, I wonder what else has been said that I haven't seen or heard from the record where Counsel has done the same.

And on that point, I'd be happy to take some questions or I would defer to Mr. Comey (phonetic), who is our expert that we would invite to speak at

this time. 2 CHAIRMAN RICE: Well, I just want to thank 3 you for -- unless the Board has questions. 4 (APPLAUSE) 5 CHAIRMAN RICE: Who's next? 6 FEMALE SPEAKER: Dick Comey. 7 FEMALE SPEAKER: Eleanor Chu is here. 8 FEMALE SPEAKER: Oh. Eleanor Chu? 9 **EEMALE SPEAKER:** Yeah. 10 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. 11 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. 12 CHAIRMAN RICE: Eleanor. 13 FEMALE SPEAKER: So she can go to bed. 14 CHAIRMAN RICE: Come on up. 15 MS. CHU: Am I supposed to stand here? 16 CHAIRMAN RICE: You can sit or you can just 17 speak to the Board, however you want. 18 MS. CHU: Okay. 19 CHAIRMAN RICE: Take your time. 20 MS. CHU: Hi, my name is Eleanor Chu and I 21 live on (indiscernible) Street and I'm on the 22 Holiday Inn Student Council. My mom has always told 23 me to stand up to bullies and to have my friend's 24 back, and I have all of your backs and you, sirs,

25

are bullies.

(APPLAUSE)

You're trying to put a cell tower in our village that we don't want or need.

I know people who are very upset about the cell tower that was going to be straight across from Secra Street and they were worried over the fact that there was going to be a cell tower looming over the school, but thankfully people spoke up and Secra Street is not going to have a cell tower next to it.

I was in the position of almost having a cell tower across from my street, and now they want to build it next to a graveyard, but it's not better than it was before because now whenever someone wants to go to the graveyard to think about their loved ones, they will see, hear, and feel the noise and vibrations of the ugly cell tower right next to them.

I feel sorry for the people who may live right next to an ugly cell tower, and for the children at Manitou School. So please don't put an eyesore of a cell tower in our lovely town.

Also, I have a letter from Senator Jill Gillibrand saying that she's looking into this matter with the FCC, and her office called my mom today.

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(APPLAUSE/CHEERING) CHAIRMAN RICE: Eleanor, thanks for putting that together and making a presentation. If you do have a copy of that letter, we'd like to see it or if you want to submit it, it's not required, but it would be great to have. We don't want to take your only copy. MS. CHU: Here.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you. We'll mark it as part of the public record to share with everyone.

MR. HELLBOCK: That's the original, right?

MS. CHU: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Would you like -- do you want to give us a copy? You can drop it off at the -- I want you to keep that for yourself. We can -you can drop it off to the mailbox at any time at the Village office, okay. Thank you.

MS. CHU: Okay.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Next, please.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Dick Comey.

MR. COMEY: Good evening, Members of the Board. My name is Richard Comey. I am a partner in the largest municipal wireless consulting firm in the country. I've been retained, as it was

25 mentioned by the attorney that just spoke, to review

the application.

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This process, since I got into it just a few days ago on my behalf, is not complete; however, I would like to simply mention a few items, some of which came up this evening here in front of the Board.

By the way, I do believe my resume is included in the packet of information that has been provided to you folks.

CHAIRMAN RICE: It's in the packets --

MR. COMEY: Yes, yes. It's in there, my resume, my background. I have spoken in front of hundreds of boards on this issue, reviewed several thousand wireless applications, okay.

By the way, I'm very familiar with this neighborhood. I've been in this building before relevant to Phillipstown work quite a number of years ago, and I spent four years at this rock town Highland home across the river. I am a graduate of West Point, so I am very familiar --

(APPLAUSE)

MR. COMEY: -- and you can see this area, obviously not only from this direction going that way, there were a number of hours I spent looking in the other direction, folks.

Let me make comment on just a few things.

The shot clock issue, and your law very specifically does state that an applicant must provide proof of (indiscernible). That's the RF. That report for Verizon was submitted on August 30th.

As it was discussed this evening, if both AT&T and Verizon are carriers in this application, the start date for the 150 days is not July 17th, its August 30th.

Now --

CHAIRMAN RICE: What's your opinion on the 30-day, the Board's responsibility to make a 30 --

MR. COMEY: Okay. Well, you have 30 days to comment on that application.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. COMEY: In my opinion, it would be from August 30th. It is my understanding, but as I said I haven't reviewed everything --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure.

MR. COMEY: -- it's my understanding there was a meeting on September 7th, at which time information was requested of the Applicant.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. COMEY: That should have, again, stopped the shot clock until they responded. Now once they

responded -- the second time you only have ten days, folks, and I don't see -- I haven't seen anything relevant to a second stopping of the clock, but the first stopping of the clock, assuming you start on 8/30 and you did ask question of them and they said they'd respond, is within 30 days, so until they responded on those issues, whether they're complete or not, that's not an issue. It's a matter of have they responded, okay.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. COMEY: So it's at least 150 days from August 30th. I don't know because I haven't gone that far yet, when they resounded to your questions. So in my opinion, there's even days that will take you beyond January, whatever the date is, 22nd or whatever.

Second item, the issue of once a facility is there if it's approved. This gentleman here talked about 10 percent. Mr. Gaudioso is correct, all six of the qualifications need to be met to say that it's an eligible facility. If it's an eligible facility, no proof of need can be asked for on another app, and it must be approved.

Now, the only difference in what I heard this evening, the requirement for height is 10

percent or 20 feet. Mr. Gaudioso mentioned it, but it kind of got a little glazed over, so in essence, your analogy of 10 percent if we've had it a 100, it could go to 110 and that's where we want it. In reality, if it was 90, it could go to 110 based on a criteria of an eligible facility because it's the greater of 10 percent or 20 feet puts it in that criteria.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Could I ask you a question?

I don't mean to interrupt, but can the Board set a condition where that could never happen or are you saying this law trumps this?

MR. COMEY: I have had that discussion with a number of attorneys that have worked for quite some time in wireless applications and the answer they have right now is they do not believe that a local regulation can supersede federal government regulations.

Now, there's no case law that I'm aware of or that that attorney was aware of on this issue, but that was the opinion of an attorney that does a lot of this work in conjunction with us and has elsewhere in communities, actually not that far from you, over in Millbrook we were involved, and a number of other places. So that's the opinion I've

-- it's a verbal issue. I don't think there's any case law on it yet, sir.

MR. KEELEY: Thank you for clarifying on the six criteria. That's very helpful.

From your initial read, knowing that you're just beginning to look at it now, is it your understanding that those six criteria would or would not be met or is it too early for you to tell?

MR. COMEY: Everything that I've seen thus far could obviously be met.

MR. KEELEY: They would be met. The 10 percent or 20 feet could be provided?

MR. COMEY: Yes. And the fact that it's within the same compound and there would really be no reason to disturb the ground outside the compound, et cetera, et cetera.

The way this is being proposed, those six criteria would be met. By the way, we're working on just one of those issues in another state right now where we had that same discussion of the first carrier, and what the community wanted and to guarantee that it wouldn't go above, the first carrier backed down and agreed to a lower height.

Now, as part of that whole issue, you have a proposal in front of you for a height that they've

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said they require. It's a new tower. How do you determine that's the minimum height necessary unless you get information at a lower height at which they then, in writing, explain to you what they're missing by going down. Maybe they could go down the 10 more feet or 15 feet or whatever and not have a significant gap.

Now, the next issue -- I'm sorry, I'm jumping into things. I am going to preparing a report. It's going to go to my clients, obviously. I'm sure it will be provided to the Board, and it will contain these things and a number more.

The issue of significant gap. What was stated here tonight was very, very confusing, okay. I have not seen anything that says the gap has to be in all of the frequency bands. In other words, you haven't received 850-megahertz band data from either applicant. They have it. They both have it. They've not known you any of it, okay.

Now, they can, and for years, did provide data in the 850 band. It's not that they can't, it's just that for capacity reasons too many customers, customers wanting speed, et cetera -- by the way, I'm not saying from a business standpoint that's wrong. It's a good business criteria, but in

essence, if their 850 service covers this community, I have not seen anything that says they have to have ubiquitous service in the 1700, 1900 and 21.

explained this to you, the way in which I just talked the bands, the lower the band, the further it goes at the same power, so 850 covers quite a bit more distance than 19 or 21. Seven hundred, which is where they put their data, okay, goes further than all of them, but they've provided you nothing in the 850 band.

There's also another thing that's available in terms of proof of need, it's called a drive test. The propagation maps that they provided are modeling, folks, about 35 inputs into the model, okay. That's what they provide. By the way, the map can obviously then change based on what input you put in. I'm not challenging what was put in because I don't know yet. What I'm saying is there's another thing that, to the best of my knowledge, all of the carriers do it at least once a year and many twice a year, it's a thing called the drive test. They have a vehicle with antennas on top. They hire a third party, generally, and they go around and every second they test the strength of the signal on

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the main roads. Now that doesn't mean they're going to do every road in the Village or whatever, but that information should be available if requested. And that is something we've always looked at in the case of a new tower, okay.

Hang on just a second, please. The only other item that -- oh, I have two other items.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Certainly.

MR. COMEY: The issue of the State Historic Preservation Office, SHPO, and whether or not the cemetery, which has been qualified, apparently, and I'm going by what I've heard, qualified to be on the register, but isn't there yet, does it have the same conditions.

My strong suggestion to you would be that you have the SHPO representative either send you a letter or come in and testify.

By the way, I was personally involved in going to SHPO about two, three years ago on just such an issue in just such a cemetery, and I was told by the SHPO individual the minute that it's considered to be qualified, it's the same as if it's on the register.

Now, I'm suggesting that you may want to have SHPO give you that information. There is a

representative, I don't know who it is now, but there is one down in this area that handles that, and it would be very appropriate, I think.

The last thing that I heard tonight that's kind of confusing to me is it's my understanding, and this is relevant to AT&T and only AT&T, three years ago or thereabouts, you had a hospital in Cold Spring, not in the Village of Nelsonville. AT&T has a site in -- had a site on that hospital. The hospital came down. They couldn't replace the site. They've gone without it for three years plus. And the preponderance of the coverage from that site is not for the community of Nelsonville.

Why should Nelsonville, because they lost the site in a nearby community -- by the way, I also heard a little bit about McKeel's Corner which I know is up the hill, and that's the same kind of an issue, but it's not in there yet. But AT&T actually is stating that a good portion of what they need is because they lost a site in the community outside of yours.

Now, is there a reason, any reason that you have to provide the site? I'm not saying that service, when they had it, stopped at the boundary.

Don't misinterpret because it doesn't stop at a

town or village boundary, but there is nothing that I'm aware of that says because you took down a site in another community that this community has to give you one.

Those are my comments. I will be preparing a report, folks. I can answer any other questions you may have now.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I have a question for you.

MR. COMEY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN RICE: And I don't mean it to be a trick question, but it sounds like you're in the business. You do this -- the thing that's always puzzled me, and maybe it's puzzled the Board, is why does AT&T or Verizon, publicly traded companies, building these cell towers they don't need? What's the benefit?

MR. COMEY: I have not said -(APPLAUSE)

MR. COMEY: I will explain that to you. First of all, we, as an organization, are not anti-wireless. This world is going to wireless, whatever is going wireless, but --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I'll make up a number. Why are they going to spend a million dollars of

Rockledge if they don't need it?

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MR. COMEY: For capacity. People in those homes in some cases have four and five individuals with cell phones that are providing at 6 to 8 at night, let's say, four or five individuals on the phone, they need capacity for data. As far as what I've seen thus far, this is not an issue of a significant gap.

I agree that more likely than not they have a gap in 700. They have a gap in 1900, but they're covered in 850. What they want, and those are the two bands or 2100, that they use for data. want capacity relief for data.

By the way, they're doing that everywhere. That's exactly what the industry is doing all over the place, and I'm not suggesting this, but I have not seen any litigation on capacity anywhere.

> CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

It is not --MR. COMEY:

CHAIRMAN RICE: Is the key word capacity?

I have not seen, and I'm not MR. COMEY: suggesting you want to do that, but in essence, the issue, as far as I'm concerned, is one of capacity, and if it is, they provided you nothing on capacity. They haven't said when they're going to exhaust their data. They haven't said what they cover.

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By the way, what they've provided you in the two bands, the 700 may cover the whole area, but the upper band still has many holes in what they provided you. So there is no requirement and they're not even planning a requirement to cover the entire community with both of the bands. So how can they say to you a significant gap is by band? It's by carrier, to the best I'm aware of.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Well, we appreciate & - look forward to getting (indiscernible).

(APPLAUSE)

MR. COMEY: Thank you very much.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Eliza, I can never say your name right.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, please.

MS. NAGEL: Hi. So I'm a member of the Phillipstown Cell Solution, and I -- my job tonight is to speak to the parts of the code that you have to decide on whether the tower will not have a significant adverse impact on scenic or historic resources, and that they're able to minimize such impacts to a level of insignificance, so it seems like my job would be really easy to prove that if it will have significant impact. As we know, we need substantial evidence to prove that.

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So what we've put in your packet is a lot of expert testimony which you'll need to prove substantial evidence that the Cold Spring Cemetery is a treasured, scenic, and historic resource in our community, and that a looming tower over this cemetery would be significantly detrimental.

So who decides what is substantial evidence in the long run? It's you guys, so that's why we are giving you the tools, the expert opinions to let you know, you know, what -- to give you that substantial evidence. We include information on what's been talked about tonight, the SASS, the Scenic Area of Statewide Significance. That's a public policy, and that can't be ignored.

I just wanted to give you a tiny summary of it because I know it came up, what does that mean and you hadn't read it, so this comes from the New York State's Coastal Management Program and it protects, as a policy, coastal landscapes that possess inherent scenic qualities, including dramatic shorelines, expansive views, and historic landscapes -- historic landings and working landscapes. So we've included in that package some experts speaking about the impact of SASS. We've also reached out to Environmental Design and

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Research who told us that they said they reviewed the material and said that it did raise questions and methodology and the results and conclusions, and they were -- they did offer to do an assessment of that.

We also have information on SHPO and other expert opinions in there that you can read through as well as photos that, you know, we looked at the angles at which they took the photos. We did stipulations of ourselves. We, you know, did the GPS mapping and the photos and the balloon test. We were going to speak to the balloon test, but that's also in there as well. And so please look at our exhibits.

Finally, I wanted to say that -- I wanted to thank the tower, actually, the tower, I want to thank you because you have given me a new appreciation for my neighbors and my town, and I've spent several near all-nighters -- I'm an attorney myself, and so I spent several nights reading case law, several weeks reading case law, learning this with my neighbors. And you've unified us. I've met all of these people that I haven't met in the seven years I've lived here. It's given me this renewed sense of joy to live in this beautiful town because

1 that's all we talk about is how beautiful our town 2 is and how this can't destroy it, and so it won't 3 destroy it, so thank you for that. 4 (APPLAUSE) 5 CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible) earlier today, so thank you for putting it together. I know 6 7 it's a lot of work. It was very professionally done 8 and we'll review it in more detail when we have a 9 little moke time. 10 MR. GAUDIOSO: Mr. Chairman, may we have a copy of that so that way we actually have a copy. 11 12 CHAIRMAN RICE: You can have my copy. I have it on the internet. 13 MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you. 14 15 CHAIRMAN RICE: I might not have all of it. 16 The attorney, is this in the internet yet? MALE SPEAKER: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman? 17 18 CHAIRMAN RICE: Is your information --19 MALE SPEAKER: The legal memo is part of the 20 package, I believe. FEMALE SPEAKER: Also, sir, I printed those 21 22 out and that costs me, that one (indiscernible)

CHAIRMAN RICE: We'll make one.

costs me 20-something dollars, so I don't have

another copy for each of you.

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FEMALE SPEAKER: Most of it is electronically, so I would ask that maybe you can provide them that and you keep the (indiscernible)

(MULTIPLE SPEAKERS)

that I just spent my own money on.

MALE SPEAKER: If I may, maybe we can undertake to --

FEMALE SPEAKER: I could make another one, that would be fine, but my priority was to get it to the Board.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We did read it online today.

(MULTIPLE SPEAKERS)

MALE SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman, if I may, the public, in general, and I'm here as a member of the public, we've been limited to viewing the Applicant's materials many days, sometimes weeks after they've been submitted, and that's the courtesy that we've been shown.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MALE SPEAKER: I understand that you need to act in good faith, but I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that at least the Board take a moment to review the materials before they get into Counsel's hands.

We've just prepared this today. There's no way you could have read my --

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1	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. No, we didn't read
2	it all, I understand, but we received the previews
3	of it via email.
4	MALE SPEAKER: Correct, but my - for
5	example, my
6	FEMALE SPEAKER: You received a short
7	version.
8	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, we did.
9	FEMALE SPEAKER: (indiscernible) at-a-
10	glance report.
11	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.
12	FEMALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible)
13	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. Can you send it?
14	FEMALE SPEAKER: and spent hundreds of
15	dollars (indiscernible).
16	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, we appreciate it.
17	FEMALE SPEAKER: And we'll give you the
18	electronic copy to provide to the attorneys.
19	MALE SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I
20	literally finished drafting the memo this afternoon,
21	so you haven't seen it, Mr. Chairman.
22	(MULTIPLE SPEAKERS)
23	(APPLAUSE)
24	MALE SPEAKER: Counsel will have his
25	opportunity to review it and I'm sure he'll have his

associates doing it no time, so --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sorry, my mistake. I thought we had received -- we did receive via email multiple --

FEMALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible)

CHAIRMAN RICE: No, but just to be clear, we did receive it -- right, and we did receive an email with some attachment. You're saying it's not all (indiscernible).

FEMALE SPEAKER: No. That's about one --

CHAIRMAN RICE: One part of it.

FEMALE SPEAKER: -- tiny part of it.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, perfect. Thank you.

I know we didn't receive the attorney's -- all
right, good. Who's next?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Mark Blanchard.

MR. BLANCHARD: Good evening.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, Mark.

MR. BLANCHARD: Good evening, Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Planning Board, Members of the Board, I'm here tonight -- my name is Mark Blanchard from the firm Blanchard & Wilson. We are located in White Plains, 235 Main Street, White Plains, New York. And you'll have to excuse me, I'm just getting over a cold, so --

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CHAIRMAN RICE: No, no problem. You wrote the letter we just gave to --

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, yes, and I've written two letters to the Board, but I'd like tonight specifically just to limit my comments to my letter dated November 26.

CHAIRMAN RICE: The new one?

MR. BLANCHARD: Yes, the new letter, 27th of 2017. And I'd like to take a step back. We've been hearing a lot tonight, some relevant information regarding the tower, okay, but I want to take a step back and talk about what to me is a very narrow legal question, which I don't think has been decided yet. There's been some testimony, some submissions that perhaps this issue has been to rest, but the issue I think that's still before this Board is whether or not the mere beneficiary of a right-of-way access privilege is entitled to go onto someone else's property and make permanent improvements.

For example, does a right-of-way beneficiary have the legal right to go in and dismantle a hand-built rock wall? Does that right-of-way beneficiary have the legal right to go and trench and install a permanent utility corridor? Does that same person have the right to remove old-growth trees? We heard

Counsel tonight agree that in that neighborhood there are threes that are likely 60 to 80 years old.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I didn't say that.

CHAIRMAN RICE: 80 feet tall.

MR. BLANCHARD: Tall, okay, I'm sorry. I apologize. I would not want to misstate.

Everything's on the record. I thank you for the correction, but we're talking about old-growth irreplaceable trees.

Now, I represent the Villella (phonetic) family at 16 Rockledge Road. We're right next to this parcel, and my clients own Rockledge Road, okay, the narrow gravel lane. Does the right-of-way beneficiary have the legal right to tear up that gravel lane that is completely consistent with the entire community, with the whole subdivision and the entire community? Do they have the right to tear up that road and install a -- it's been called a code-compliant road?

Code-compliant, what does that mean, the code-compliant road? That means that it's going to be able to withstand construction equipment. That means it's going to be able to withstand heavy-duty utility maintenance trucks that have to be on site for regular scheduled maintenance even if it's once

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every three years or whenever the application
materials say, but that's regularly scheduled, okay.

That road is going to have to withstand those
maintenance trucks. That road is also going to have
to withstand the Village's emergency first-responder
apparatus.

So does this beneficiary, and I like to quote from the deed, the Logan deed in 1975, it states as it's doling out -- as this instrument gets recorded in the Putnam County Clerk's Office, it says -- it delineates the rights right to the deed holder. It says "Together with a right-of-way in common with others over lands now or formally of O'Neil --," and it goes on to read and provides a description of the right-of-way and of the property. So at issue here is that the owner, the Logan owner enjoys, without question, access to that land lot parcel.

Okay, so you've heard tonight -- I once had a judge tell me before he yelled at me for a long time, he once said, "You know, Counselor, sometimes in life you use butter knives, sometimes we use scalpels." Tonight I'm asking you to remain with the scalpel because you've been hearing a lot the word "access," the word "access" as if that is the

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full umbrella of the range of rights that are contemplated here. But access is just that, it's the ability to transfer the burden parcel, Lot 16, not Lot 16, I'm sorry, 16 Rockledge Road. It's the ability for the owner, the Logan owner, to get over that land. They have an absolute right in unimpeded travel to their land. No one is disputing that. No one is disputing that.

But what I represent to you tonight is that they do not have the right over the owner's objection, without the owner's consent, they have no right to stand in front of you say "We agree to improve the right-of-way." No one, other than the Logan parcel, is asking for that right-of-way to be so-called improved. Quite frankly, the improvement that they're talking about would take away the entire character of that neighborhood. something that you're not preempted from under the federal law. You are allowed to consider that in your deliberations. So that removal of the trees, the removal of the rock wall, the paving of a codecompliant road to handle heavy machinery is, from my client's perspective, from my legal perspective, is not an improvement at all.

And if you talk -- let's stay with the

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question for a second. Forget about the question. We'll come back to the question of the quality of the improvement.

I provided my November 27th letter. I provided case law that had stood for over 160 years that the right -- the holder of a right-of-way does not have physical -- does not have the legal right into the physical aspect of that way, okay.

The Graffon case that I've cited goes back to 1865 and we have cases that have spawn out of that. I've cited to you cases from 2015, another case from 2008, from the Appellate Division that would overview that -- the Appellate Division within this town this Board is located. They have affirmed that holding that the easement holder or the right-of-way access holder holds the right of travel, but has no physical or legal right into the physicality of that way.

So what you're hearing tonight, not tonight, but what has been part of these application materials are conditions that are ancillary to the - - the conditions that are a part of this approval.

No one's got -- you look at the code, no one's questioning that the cell tower under a special-use permit would be permitted on that lot. That's in

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what hasn't been given the proper attention, what I'm asking you now to slow down and think about and get more research on, and Counsel just got my letter tonight, I UPS-d it yesterday, he has a right to respond. It's all part of the public record, but what I'm asking you to slow down and deliberate upon is a very narrow question. Does a right-of-way access holder -- it says it right bere. Look right to the Logan deed.

And by the way, we have all the other deeds for the rest of the property up there. They all say the same thing. They refer and they reference, and I'll supplement my submission tonight with copies of these deeds, copies you can read, but copies of these deeds, all -- every deed up there for that subdivision says the same thing, a right-of-way. does not -- the deeds do not have other reservations of any other use necessary or all other rights It says when you subdivide, when they reserved. created that subdivision, it said a right-of-way, and that's important. It's a right-of-way. not the right to go in and permanently alter that gravel lane, something that I've put -- yes, sir, please.

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MR. MARINO: Is your implication then that if that is a land lot parcel, the only access to that parcel is a right-of-way to an existing public road that the -- someone who comes in and wants to build a house on that property can use that right-of-way to get into the property as long as they don't re-grade it, bring in gravel, make it otherwise passable, to access that particular lot?

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, that's what the case allow supports. No one is saying that the Logan ownership has to go onto that parcel and build a shed or an above-ground pool. I mean, they have a right to the use of that parcel, but the right --when this was conveyed in 1975, okay, when these rights were conveyed in 1975, these were rights for a residential subdivision, not a commercial corridor. You know, these weren't rights that were created so that you could have -- you could create a commercial use up there for financial benefit at the expense of your neighbors.

FEMALE SPEAKER: That's right.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. BLANCHARD: That is not what was intended. And, sir, to your question just staying with that for a minute, if the court was to look at

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this and say, "Well, what is the highest and best use of that property?" It wouldn't necessarily be, well, what's the highest and best use under the code. It's what's the highest and best use in relation to the character of the neighborhood, in relation to the neighbors. The zoning has to make sense. Not everything that's allowed fits on that parcel. Not everything that is under a long list of uses is appropriate in that location.

Here, no one is disputing that the Logan parcel is -- would have a right to put a house or something appropriate. I mean, it's premature and speculative to say what would be allowed, but no one is saying that the Logans only enjoy a right to go walk the property and feed the squirrels, but this use, this commercial use that requires such a heavy impact over land to which they do not hold title, over land to which they do not pay taxes, it requires such a heavy impact that it is just simply not appropriate at this time. It's not an appropriate use for this (indiscernible).

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible) your client could give permission to a future homeowner or could give permission to the applicant? Do they have the

right to give permission for utilities? You're
saying that's their right, they could do that, but
they're withholding it?

MR. BLANCHARD: No, no, I didn't go quite

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

that far, sir.

MR. BLANCHARD: But let's stay on that legal principle for a minute. The easements are recorded instruments. Easements or rights-of-way, deeds, evidence --

CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible)

MR. BLANCHARD: No, I'm giving you a list of examples.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, okay.

MR. BLANCHARD: Okay, a deed, a recorded easement, right-of-way, the right -- these issues, border agreements, access agreements, various things that we use to record, to memorialize our property rights.

To use your hypothetical, there's -conceptually, the neighbors could enter into a
transaction for compensation, right, to alter the
rights that are given to them under these deeds,
under their own free will. They could possibly
enter into that transaction, but, sir, to grant this

approval under just what's provided here would be really an approval that's altering the recorded -- the scope of the recorded instruments.

Stay with me for a second. That might have been confusing. Granting this approval allows someone who is not entitled, who only has the right-of-way in common with others, it grants them the authority to go outside the four corners of this recorded instrument and start making permanent changes to a lot to which they do not own title, to which they do not pay taxes, and over the owner's objection.

MR. KEELEY: If there were a house that were to go there, there would just be above-ground wires just as the other (indiscernible) on that street or it's not that that lot is permanently undevelopable?

MR. BLANCHARD: Of course not. Of course not.

MR. KEELEY: It's that it just can't be done underground, according to your argument, it can't be done. In this scenario, the tower's requirement under the zoning code is that power lines shall be underground.

MR. BLANCHARD: Exactly.

MR. KEELEY: Your argument is they could

have access to that portion of the road --

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MR. BLANCHARD: No.

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MR. KEELEY: -- so therefore, they can't fulfill the requirements under the zoning?

MR. BLANCHARD: Exactly. I'm speaking to a very narrow issue across Rockledge Road, okay. Rockledge Road, the very narrow issue. The case law is clear, okay. What I'm saying, we're not saying at the TCA of the federal -- the Telecommunications Act or the shot clock or any of that stuff. I'm not there. What I'm saying is that under your code, under this section, actually, under the Telecommunications section, specifically in your zoning code, you are allowed, as this is an organic process and information becomes available as you hear from lawyers and experts and concerned community members, requests for information becomes apparent. Under your code, you are allowed to ask for reasonable -- additional and reasonable requests for information.

I'm suggesting to you tonight that what has been presented as a prima facie case for access is limited to only that. I'm presenting to you tonight that there has been no prima facie case of the Logan ownership's right to enter upon 16 Rockledge Road

and destroy it, okay.

I have not seen access. Traversing is different than having the authority to go lay down permanent improvements, to walk on someone else's land and cut their trees down. That's what I'm saying.

I have other points in the letter that have been covered this evening. I'd rather choose to keep my remarks on the briefer side. I'm happy to answer questions if you have any questions.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I just have one quick question. Last week we did address this and there was some opinion that this Board has really nothing to do with your dispute with the Applicant. Could that be true? (Indiscernible) litigating with them and why are we involved?

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, you're involved -- let's go --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I mean, we know why we're involved.

MR. BLANCHARD: Because you're involved, it's the very nature, it's the quality of your approval. Let's think about when you're -- when courts reviewed -- the standards that we look to when we're putting applications together as

CHAIRM

CHAIRMAN RICE: Your client.

attorneys, we say, well, how would this undertake -what's the judicial scrutiny that this has to
withstand, right?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. BLANCHARD: And, of course, we all know the standards, arbitrary and capricious or an abuse of discretion, so it would be, in my humble opinion, and I'm presenting this to you, it would be both an abuse of discretion and arbitrary and capricious decision based on an incomplete record to agree to endorse conditions the Applicant has no authority to be bound to.

You can't endorse, you can't agree to conditions that are absolutely vital. They're not optional. The conditions to get to to improve the Rockledge portion of this project, the Applicant has no authority to make those agreements.

And that's why I put in my letter your application calls for owner certification, right.

I'm presenting to you that that application based on that, the application, as a matter of law, is incomplete because the owners that should be agreeing to be bound by those conditions are not within this application.

MR. BLANCHARD: Of course, yes, please, let's make it clear, yes.

MR. KEELEY: Is a similar scenario putting it in Zoning Board terms if an application were to come before us, an appeal were to come before us, and someone looking to build a shed ten feet over the property line, we would say "You don't have standing. You don't have ability to build a shed ten feet over the property line, only up within your property. Are they extending beyond the property line? Is that the issue? You were saying that they're allowed to have a particular use, a particular right-of-way over top?

MR. BLANCHARD: Absolutely.

MR. KEELEY: But they're not allowed to do anything to do anything --

MR. BLANCHARD: Absolutely. That's a great distinction because this Board -- the whole State-enabling legislation that made zoning boards is so that you can look at codes and say if there's a setback issue, you're too close to the setback. You get to grant a variance or you get to allow a departure from what's required. But to whom? To the owner, to the owner.

Here, we're talking about an owner who is

not consenting, clearly, who is not going to consent, who faces destruction of the property. There's another issue, and so -- I hope I've answered your question, but that's exactly what the root of this issue is, is that the person who should be in front of you, the owner of 16 Rockledge, is not. MS. BRANAGAN: So then if -- let's say they

MS. BRANAGAN: So then if -- let's say they take the trees, they improve the right-of-way, all that; is that a taking?

MR. BLANCHARD: Well -- please.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Trespass, who are they trespassing?

MS. BRANAGAN: Does it amount to that, the taking of property?

MR. BLANCHARD: I think it's a nuance issue. I think that you have -- number one, I don't want to -- yes, I do think there's a partial taking, but I also think it's more than that. I think that if you have someone come on to your road, right, and you're not in ownership, there might be a cause-of-action nuance. There might be a continuing cause of action in trespass. You might have a cause of action. There could be a partial taking here because of

25 the --

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When you look at the -- now look, the partial-taking argument needs a lot to be developed. There will be a lot of debate about that argument, but I ask you to consider this, the character of the neighborhood, which is very important, when you -- how many times have you gone through the five-point test for an area variance, right? You're weighing the -- this is not an area variance, but I'm just saying within your jurisdiction, you are constantly thinking about the character and quality of the neighborhood, SEQRA, under SEQRA, under the impacts now. It's a very big deal with cumulative impacts, quality of the neighborhood.

Here, you're taking this -- one applicant wants to take away one gravel lane, the whole mountaintop up there. The mountain residents' district is spider-webbed with these beautiful gravel lanes. You're going to take one of those away, install an asphalt or concrete road, and completely change the character of that subdivision over the owner's objection without the owner being involved with only the right-of-way in common in others.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Just to be cleared, I don't think we asked the Applicant to make -- the Board

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1	did not ask the Applicant to improve the roads. I
2	think there is a concern about public safety in
3 .	terms of the fire engine.
4	MR. BLANCHARD: Right.
5	CHAIRMAN RICE: There was a response to
-6	that.
7	MR. BLANCHARD: Absolutely, but I'm saying
8	that that response
9	CHAIRMAN RICE: I see your point.
10	MR. BLANCHARD: Right, but that response
11	would be invalid as a matter of law. The trenching
12	of the utility corridor would be invalid as a matter
13	of law. Any improvements, any industrial any
14	improvements to allow the equipment to get through
15	there, any taking down of the trees or the rock
16	wall
17	CHAIRMAN RICE: Even though they're a public
18	utility? It seems to be the operative word.
19	MR. BLANCHARD: Well, I think we're getting
20	into we're getting into two I want to split
21	hairs for a second because we're not the again,
22	I'm not my arguments are not concerning the Logan
23	parcel, okay.
24	CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible)

MR. BLANCHARD: Right. If the public

utility -- a public utility like Con Ed from
Yonkers, sorry, I forget who's up here in Putnam
County, but the Con Ed utility --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Sure.

MR. BLANCHARD: -- they actually have the power of condemnation, so if that's what we're getting at, that's not what we have here.

Here, they have to site the tower appropriately. \slash

CHAIRMAN RICE: Right.

MR. BLANCHARD: If they site the tower appropriately and the conditions that are related to this particular approval as they affect Rockledge Lane are -- make this application, in my opinion, invalid as a matter of law because you never have that permission to go on to the (indiscernible).

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

(APPLAUSE)

MS. BRANAGAN: It seems like for maybe -
I'm not clear, but utilities are -- have two

meanings in this scenario. Utilities for putting

through lines, underground electrical, right, to get

access to bring in -- you would bring in for a

house, so that's one way, one type, right?

And then there's utility of -- the cell

tower qualifies as a utility, so it feels to me like there's a difference in, I mean, yes, they would have the ability to bring in lines through the right-of-way where you want a residential house.

That would be not so much in terms of taking trees and improving the road and whatnot, but the power of the utility as in a tower, a cell tower company, has a greater -- has some greater power to do all the rest of it?

MR. BLANCHARD: That's a great question, and I'm glad you landed on that distinction because it's one that we can make easily.

We should be referring to, and I'm remiss, this was my mistake, the way we should be describing the cables and the ancillary equipment that would be trenched across the private lane, I've been referring to those as utilities. We often refer to those kinds of wires and things of that nature as utilities. You think no, utility easements, that can refer to your domestic water, your sanitary, your storm water. We can refer to those utilities. We can just carve those out and refer to them differently and distinguish them by just saying all the electric support, all the electronic cables, the electricity, the juice, any of that stuff going to

Proceedings

that pad or to service that tower would be requiring a condition that the Applicant doesn't have the authority to agree to.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. MEEKINS: I have another question. We've only recently got formal opinions on the right-of-way issue.

MR. BLANCHARD: Sure.

MR. MEEKINS: We've heard comment about before another earlier Planning Board or -- I assume the Zoning Board heard it also. And Counsel had pointed out to us that we don't have the authority to rule on that, but we have asked, and we've asked a few times, well, now that we know there's this potential litigation, our role to protect the Village from possible litigation if we were to allow this in good faith do we say to all parties get that resolved by whatever court does have the jurisdiction before this application can go forward in good faith?

MR. BLANCHARD: Well --

MR. MEEKINS: So is that the point -- and you're saying that that has to be litigated or resolved, however it's going to be resolved?

MR. BLANCHARD: I'm taking that a step back.

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I'm going one step before that. I'm saying you have the right to determine if the proper applicants have signed on to an application. And if you feel that they haven't or there's doubt, you're free to ask an opinion of Counsel. I don't mean to put the attorney on the spot, but you're free to go out perhaps to get an expert opinion, a third-party opinion, but I do think -- I'm trying to answer your question. I'm doing a poor job of it, but I do think that you --

MR. MEEKINS: I'm getting the same circular answer I got (indiscernible).

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, I think you're entitled to an answer. I think you're entitled to an answer. I know it's been said, I don't want to put words in anyone's mouth. I've heard secondhand that a position has been presented to you that the only way to stop this application, by my client, is through an injunction. I think that's a tool to stop the application, but I think that's an incorrect statement under the law. I interpret it differently. I think that you have -- you are entitled to get an opinion and have an answer as to whether or not the proper applicant is before you.

CHAIRMAN RICE: You're saying that -- I

think I see your point. You're saying not only is
Homeland the applicant, but your client is the
applicant and they're missing in this
MR. BLANCHARD: Absolutely. They would have

CHAIRMAN RICE: I'm just thinking out loud.

MR. BLANCHARD: Yeah.

to -- yeah, sorry, go ahead.

CHAIRMAN RICE: It's kind of a novel approach, I never thought about it. They're the partner with Homeland.

MR. BLANCHARD: Well, but I mean -MR. MARINO: As an order of at least that

(MULTIPLE SPEAKER)

MR. GAUDIOSO: I really have to interject.

I mean, I think the suggestion of having a thirdparty opinion is a great one.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think you got it last month by your own attorney. He clearly stated that he agreed, and just to take a step back, he had submitted a letter. The case law is clear. The right-of-way includes the ability to put in utilities.

To argue that, you can build a house and

portion.

bring in utilities, but you can't build something else and bring in utilities. There's no distinction in any of the case law.

We also included the case law, which I believe your attorney agreed to last time as well, that the dispute that we've made a prima facie case showed access to the property. We've submitted the deeds. It's very clear in the deeds. And that you're authorized to proceed based in that, and if someone wanted to challenge our right, that would be a private action in another court, and that wouldn't include the Town.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. BLANCHARD: May I respond to that, please?

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah. We don't want to do this all night.

MR. BLANCHARD: No.

CHAIRMAN RICE: But just to get to the point, yeah.

MR. BLANCHARD: Sure. Sure thing. I think that I presented case law that's quite clear that the right-of-way holder is not entitled to make permanent physical changes to the property. I think you've heard an opinion regarding access, not an

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opinion regarding an encroachment onto someone else's land. I don't think that the issue has been settled in a prima facie way. And I think that you're still entitled -- this Board is entitled to deliberate, both Boards are entitled, but this Board, the Zoning Board in particular, is entitled to deliberate and make its own decision.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We did. That's why I put it on the agenda. I got your letter. I read it. didn't realize the (indiscernible) didn't have it yet. There's a lot of -- five pages. Your first letter was two pages. You brought in some case law from -- go ahead.

MS. BRANAGAN: I just want to suggest that he's presenting an idea that makes us more liable than what we have been told by -- in other articles --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Liable in what, Article 78? MR. BRANAGAN: Well, just that if we go ahead or the Zoning Board goes ahead and grants it and then does improvements and whatnot and then there's a taking and then the government has kind of authorized it, we have a liability in having made that decision to approve it.

> The Board has a liability. CHAIRMAN RICE:

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1	MR. BRANAGAN: Yeah, we could be
2	MR. BLANCHARD: Not a personal
3	MS. BRANAGAN: I think yeah no, no,
4	no, right.
5	CHAIRMAN RICE: But in Article 78
6 .	MR. BLANCHARD: No, the Village. No, but
7	that would be an Article 78, but I don't want to
8	step away from this dais yet and concede. I'm not
9	conceding.
10	CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, no, no, no. We're going
11	to talk about it (indiscernible).
12	MR. BLANCHARD: I mean, there's competing
13	case law regarding the
14	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.
15	MR. BLANCHARD: the ability to put down
16	cables. I mean, there's conceding case law. I have
17	not conceded the point that they automatically have
18	the right to trench and put cables down.
19	CHAIRMAN RICE: Absolutely. And we're going
20	to follow up on this. We're going to give Robert a
21	chance
22	MR. MARINO: We've heard as you know,
23	we've heard a number of opinions on this and
24	CHAIRMAN RICE: Very interesting.
25	MR. MARINO: so I think at this point in

the proceedings it's already getting late. We'll take a step back from this particular issue.

MR. BLANCHARD: Sure, sure, sure.

MR. MARINO: We'll consult with our attorney (indiscernible) and we'll continue moving forward.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. BLANCHARD: I thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible), yes, sir.

MR. LEVINE: I just had a little thing written down. Kenneth Levine, 103 Haley Road. Just for the record, I agree with anyone that talked about the character and integrity of a neighborhood, a neighborhood where people live, where we have young, two, three new families on the block just moved in, little kids. Is that what they have to deal with? Worrying about that, looking out, having this whole situation in a neighborhood which does have certain character that should not -- it can't be replaced. Once you do something, it's a done deal. Once you start digging up things, it's not right. You start cutting down trees, you start messing with the whole neighborhood, it's not right. It's just not right, you know. It's not the right place to put it a tower. That's it.

(APPLAUSE)

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CHAIRMAN RICE: The gentleman right behind you.

MALE SPEAKER: Oh, thank you. I have a couple questions and you can decide to answer them now or later and (indiscernible), but I also want to say almost 20 years ago, I came --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Your name, sir, just --

MR. STERLING: Steve Sterling, sorry.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Oh, Steve, yes.

MR. STERLING: I live in (indiscernible)

Road. I frequent Moffitt all the time.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. STERLING: I can't imagine -- this gentleman's great presentation about Rockledge, I can't imagine what they're going to do with what we call the land bridge off Moffitt and how anybody can get any vehicle (indiscernible).

Anyway, 20 years ago I came here, fell in love with the place, just everything about it, the esthetics of it and everything. Within a few years of actually renovating an abandoned house, I fell in love with the people here. It is so cool that these people in this community can get it together so quickly with so much detail against Homeland Towers, Verizon, AT&T, to very, very experienced attorneys

and come in here and deliver the kinds of detail and pull other people in to get this expertise. It's so fantastic.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. STERLING: I (indiscernible) this, and you can decide tonight to answer it now or later -- CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, sir.

MR. STERLING: -- I do question how -- what would be the plan to make Moffitt goad passable for all the things in case the place caught on fire.

One question I have also, I actually want to say this statement, thank you for taking into my record my correction of Mr. Gaudioso's comment at the last meeting the things I said were not true. I was able to present the facts and we heard other people talk about some of the mischaracterizations and misleading information.

My other question is how can an application be complete to start the shot clock when there are, in fact, either errors, omissions, misleading statements, whatever you want to call them, how can anybody say it is complete and when does it get considered complete at which time the shot clock would start?

CHAIRMAN RICE: I guess that's not how it

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works. That's why I was asking these experts about the 30 days. The application, I would imagine, still is not complete. That's why we're still here, but it's substantially complete, but it's not quite That's why we're still talking. We didn't know about that 30-day thing. I don't think the Application had any obligation to tell us. And so we missed that, but here we are and we're a few weeks away from the shot clock ending. We've asked for an extension, and it sounds like we're going to be granted one and maybe we'll get another one, but we need to bring it to closure, but the great thing for your point, you know, a lot more information from the community and we need to review it. And the details, it takes a long time to review it, so we can extend it.

We don't know anything about -- personally, the Board ourselves, don't know anything about the vehicle access to --

FEMALE SPEAKER: It's one lane, Moffitt.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I mean, I've been up there, but I'm just saying we can't really -- it's not really under our purview to understand the -- maybe the Planning Board may -- it's not really -- it's a larger issue about vehicle access. The Zoning Board

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1	doesn't deal the Zoning Board is dealing with
2	this particular issue at 15 Rockledge Road, and
3	looking outside of it really I can't really give
4	any good information to answer your question.
5	MR. STERLING: And I have to other questions
6	that
7	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, two more.
8	MR. STERLING: We have heard much from Mr.
9 -	Xavier of Home and Towers, but I can't understand
10	why he just can't calmly whisper over to Mr.
11	Gaudioso and say "Give these good people the 60 days
12	they're looking for. What difference is it going to
13	make for us? Let them be more prepared and more
14	informed."
15	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. STERLING: And I'd like to know, Mr. Xavier, why can't you just do that right here. It's not big a deal.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay, but just for the record, everything is addressed to us, not to --MR. STERLING: Thank you, but if you could ask him --

CHAIRMAN RICE: We did ask him. We'll get to that.

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1	MR. STERLING: My second question is this,
2	the appraisal, real estate appraisal
3	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, sir.
4	MR. STERLING: I don't know if you had a
5	chance to look at it.
6	CHAIRMAN RICE: I did.
7	MR. STERLING: I just marvel at it. There's
8	12 different examples. There's only one of them
9	that indicates that any property near a cell tower
10	or a view of a cell tower actually has less value.
11	CHAIRMAN RICE: I do recognize that.
12	MR. STERLING: Their report shows, I think
13	it's 11, shows that every other property that is
14	within view of a cell tower
15	CHAIRMAN RICE: Is worth more money.
16	MR. STERLING: actually has a higher
17	(LAUGHTER)
18	MR. STERLING: I'd like to ask
19	CHAIRMAN RICE: I don't need appraises, but
20	that's the first one I ever read that
21	MR. STERLING: I'm not an expert. I
22	understand
23	CHAIRMAN RICE: You have a cell tower, your
24	house is worth more money.
25	MR. STERLING: Let's all get cell towers

(indiscernible). But the crux of the question is, as was indicated in other analyses and retainer people they retained for things is --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah.

MR. STERLING: -- my question ultimately is can the Board find another independent, somebody to do that or can these people tell us have they ever run across a situation where the site of a cell tower has reduced the value of a home. And I just think it's extraordinary --

CHAIRMAN RICE: I don't know.

MR. STERLING: -- that if we find -thankfully, Mr. Comey is here and said, "Hey, the
model that uses 35 data points is actually a fairly
flawed model, you got to question that real estate
model as well. And I'm just really curious,
ultimately, if we can find a way or --

The community has brought up so many good experts now, maybe we can reach out and find (indiscernible).

CHAIRMAN RICE: Please do it. If you'd like to bring in a separate appraiser and criticize that, please do.

MR. STERLING: Because ultimately, the question is going to be as our real estate values go

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CHAIRMAN RICE:

MR. STERLING: -- we're going to (indiscernible) and the taxes are going to go down, and the Town is going to end up having a financial burden as a result of the (indiscernible) real estate values to all the rest of us.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. All right, well, thank you for your comments, sir.

MR. STERLING: Thank you very much for your (indiscernible).

(APPLAUSE)

MS. BERKELEY: Thank you to the Boards. Thank you to our amazing community and all the work you're doing, all the collaboration that's happening.

My name is Evelyn Berkeley. I'm a resident of Phillipstown. I live very close to the Cold Spring Cemetery. I'm a parent. I'm a coach. I'm a mentor. I'm an outdoor educator. I'm an animal tracker, a wild foods forger, a tree watcher, a hiker, a star gazer. This site is at the center of my ritual walk and run. I go up Moffitt, I turn down Healy, I come down Name (phonetic), I go past the cemetery on Peekskill. I don't do it just for

O Day

exercise.

I moved here, like a lot of other people, for the scenic beauty, for the nature, for the proximity of the wildness and wild things. This cell tower is completely in opposition to my ritual connection to this place, to the neighbors' ritual connection to their land, to the Town's ritual connection and to the visitors who come here. I know you will do the right thing. Thank you for this opportunity.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you for sharing that with us.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN RICE: (Indiscernible) on the left.

MS. SHOFFETT: This is going to be really short. I'm Jill Shoffett (phonetic). I live at 4 Division Street. I'm sitting here and I'm just thinking about this and as an artist, an art teacher, I do a lot of landscapes, and ever since my daughter was one, we've gone walking in the cemetery. She partially took some real first runs on those gravel and pavement paths, and I've always talked to her about the people buried there and, you know, who's buried there, and we talked about it so much. And when I heard the cemetery idea, I just

thought, oh, my God, because I drive to work on the Hutch and I go -- I teach in the Merrineck (phonetic). If you're familiar with the stealth tree tower on the Hutch, it actually, if I'm falling asleep on my commute, it wakes me up because it makes me laugh. It looks so silly. It's like a big stick with things sticking out of it.

And when I think of our cemetery with that cell -- I don't want to laugh when I look at that cemetery. I don't want to look out because I can practically see it from our backyard. I don't want to look out and crack up about this cell tower that I have tremendous reservations about as a parent, a nature lover, a hiker, an artist.

So I'm not an expert on any of these wonderful things that were said tonight, but as a mom, artist, nature lover, to echo Lynn, no, no.

(APPLAUSE)

CHAIRMAN RICE: One more (indiscernible) and then we're going to let the Applicant --

MS. LEWELLYN: Thank you, guys, all for your time. Thanks every one. I'm Caroline Lewellyn (phonetic). I'm at 308 Main Street in Nelsonville, and I just want to ask you guys, since I'm supposed to ask you, to ask them, please -- well, I'll step

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1 back a little.

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extension from December 17th to December 31st during which fall most of the major holidays or most major religions that are celebrated by people who live in this region is meaningless. They might as well not offer an extension. But there's a lot of space between two weeks and 60 days, so why don't you guys ask them, please, for 30 days or 45 days.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Well, we have, and we wrote them a letter to that fact.

MS. LEWELLYN: Oh, you did? I only heard discussion of two weeks or 60 days, so --

CHAIRMAN RICE: They're offering up --

MS. LEWELLYN: Hopefully, they'll be more reasonable because we can all agree that two weeks at the end of December is a ridiculous offer.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Well, we're not going to -
I don't think we're going to meet the last two weeks

of December. First, we're going to discuss that

after we -- the Applicant, do you have any comments

on what you've heard? And the public, is the public

done?

MALE SPEAKER: One last just very, very brief.

25 brief.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Very brief, yes.

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MALE SPEAKER: Just in response to Mr. Sterling's assessment of the purported real estate

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analysis.

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CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

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MALE SPEAKER: And this is in our brief.

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The Board is fully free to choose between experts.

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You don't have to rely on the experts, of course,

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that are represented by $--\frac{1}{2}$

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CHAIRMAN RICE: We're aware of that.

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MALE SPEAKER: -- the Applicant so long as

I say this to everyone here, if you have an

And then just the very last point that was

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there is substantial evidence in support of the

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experts you decide to choose.

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opportunity to retain your own experts, by all means

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get that information to the Board. As long as it's

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substantial evidence, you can choose between those

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experts.

that for a second.

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raised about the shot clock, I forgot to be clear

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about this in my prior presentation that this is a

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presumption of unreasonable delay. So think about

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Let's assume that December 17th is the

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deadline, it doesn't get extended, and you just

can't make a decision. Do you really believe that the Applicant is going to pursue judicial action and declare this is unreasonable --

> CHAIRMAN RICE: We don't believe that. MALE SPEAKER: Exactly. And it's their

burden.

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(APPLAUSE)

MALE SPEAKER: It is their burden to show unreasonableness. I mantioned this before. folks have done everything that you possibly can. You've bent over backwards in every respect, you have acted reasonably. Counsel knows that, and for him to come before you today and say "I'll give two weeks," one week of which you're not going to be doing anything, if at all for the full two weeks, it's a joke. It's a joke. And I defy him to -- if you allow this shot clock to expire, I defy him to pursue judicial action and claim that your actions have been unreasonable. It's a joke.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I don't understand. disagreed that we are going to extent the shot clock.

(MULTIPLE SPEAKERS)

MALE SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman, it might as well be December 17th.

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Proceedings

	Proceedings 141
1	FEMALE SPEAKER: It's insulting.
2	MALE SPEAKER: It is no different. That's
3	my point. It doesn't make a difference, the 17th,
4	the 31st. It's a joke.
5	CHAIRMAN RICE: Why is it? Why is it a
6	joke?
7	FEMALE SPEAKER: Because of the holiday.
8	MALE SPEAKER: What is going to be
9	accomplished in those two weeks, sir? Nothing, over
10	the holidays.
11	CHAIRMAN RICE: What I'm saying, though, I
12	believe (indiscernible) that we may have another
13	opportunity to do it.
14	MALE SPEAKER: I'm saying hypothetically.
15	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.
16	MALE SPEAKER: Again, just to reemphasize my
17	point, the burden is on the Applicant to go to the
18	court and say this Board
19	CHAIRMAN RICE: We know that.
20	MALE SPEAKER: Okay.
21	CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah.
22	MALE SPEAKER: So
23	CHAIRMAN RICE: What is the I'm missing
24	the point.

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MALE SPEAKER: What I'm saying is if --

	Proceedings 142
1	CHAIRMAN RICE: We've asked for an
2	extension. It's in writing.
3	MALE SPEAKER: Right, and they've
4	MALE SPEAKER: It would be unreasonable.
5	CHAIRMAN RICE: Congressman Maloney asked
6	for an extension.
7	MALE SPEAKER: Correct.
8	CHAIRMAN RICE: So has (indiscernible) to
9	trustees and we're discussing it, so
10	MR. KEELEY: Is the distinction you're
11	making that even if we settle tonight, which I would
12	not like to, but if we settle tonight on an
13	extension only to the end of December, that there's
14	no reasonable expectation in your opinion that we
15	would be taken to court on January 1st.
16	MALE SPEAKER: Absolutely not.
17	MR. KEELEY: And even if we were, we have
18	shown good faith through this process
19	MALE SPEAKER: Absolutely.
20	MR. KEELEY: throughout that process
21	MALE SPEAKER: Thank you for clarifying.
22	MR. KEELEY: and that's why it would not
23	be taken (indiscernible).
24	MALE SPEAKER: Thank you for clarifying.
25	(APPLAUSE)

	Proceedings 143
1	MALE SPEAKER: I would go so far as to say
2	if no action and I'm, you know, of course you're
3	free to pursue your own advice, but even if it went
4	into January, that's you have in no way engaged
5	in unreasonable conduct.
6	CHAIRMAN RICE: We agree with you. That's
7	what we've asked for.
8	MR. GAUDIOSO: I don't want to belabor the
9	point, but when other counsel tell me what I'm
10	thinking, it's a little bit silly. The thing to
11	keep in mind is that there's a 30-day statute of
12	limitations. It's not a matter of whether we would
13	want to. It's a matter of we would have to.
14	MS. BRANAGAN: Thirty-day statute of
15	limitations
16	MR. GAUDIOSO: At the end of the shot clock.
17	MS. BRANAGAN: Thirty days after December
18	17th, 30 days of the statute of limitations and then
19	what?
20	MR. GAUDIOSO: If we didn't extend it,
21	correct it.
22	MS. BRANAGAN: So the statute of limitations
23	(indiscernible).
24	MR. GAUDIOSO: Then we would waive our
25	unreasonable delay claim under the shot clock which

obviously, I think you could appreciate. 1 2 wouldn't be in the position to do so. So to say 3 that we wouldn't --4 (MULTIPLE SPEAKERS) 5 MR. MARINO: Please, please, we hear him,

too.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm just trying to put some context on it. From a legal standpoint, that's the There's a 30-day statute of 1 limitations.

MS. BRANAGAN: So Peggy wanted to say something.

MS. CLEMENTS: There are a few things I want to say. I mean, one, I, I mean, as a member of the Zoning Board of Appeals, I am not unconvinced about the argument that Mr. Comey said about whether or not the shot clock actually even started. I mean, I wanted to make sure that as a member of the Zoning Board of Appeals, because I know when you -- the way I've interpreted some of what you're saying is maybe being more accepting of that July 18th date as being the start of the shot clock. I don't accept it at this point, not that we need to belabor it, but I wanted to make sure that as a member of the ZBA, (indiscernible) that was one thing.

Then my other question is actually a request

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for you to talk a little bit about the role of the I've never heard -- some of the information that has been presented to the Board most recently that I've actually found quite compelling is this -is the SASS stuff, the Scenic Area, and I'm not remembering --

MALE SPEAKER: Statewide Significance --MS. CLEMENTS: Yeah. And you're saying, "Well, that's not relevant, nor is the coastal waterfront relevant because the DEC isn't reviewing our application." So tonight, this is the first mention I've ever heard of having a cell tower application that the DEC would review.

> MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MS. CLEMENTS: And so I know there are other interpretations of why that might be the case, but even having your initial --

> MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MS. CLEMENTS: -- explanation about why the DEC would or wouldn't -- I just wanted to ask him to address that in his --

> So --MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: And to tack on to the final comments or did you want to hear that first?

MS. CLEMENTS: No, no, no, just as part of

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his final comment, then also --

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MR. KEELEY: Right. This is becoming our

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MS. CLEMENTS: -- our own attorney to be

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considering as well.

and-forths.

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MR. GAUDIOSO: So --

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MR. KEELEY: And just so that we can put

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them all on the table and that way it will help you

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to run through it quicker rather than doing back-

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MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

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MR. KEELEY: A couple other questions I

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don't know if you can on in your final comments

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here. I think we heard from some of the experts in

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the room that it would be useful, and I think it

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would be for us to understand the analysis of what

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it would like at 100 feet, 90 feet, 80 feet, to

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understand where really does that gap get filled or

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not filled, and we're accepting that there is a gap.

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So if we can look at those propagations and with

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the various methodologies at various heights, I

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think that would be beneficial. If we can

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understand the propagation of the 850 in the region,

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I think that that would be understandable or that

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would be beneficial to us.

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The drive test was something that was

Proceedings surfaced. I'd like to understand what the drive 1 2 test results were. 3 And then a suggestion that was made by the 4 attorney of the neighbor on Rockledge, which I think 5 is a useful one is has the utility -- striking utility, has the power company been approached about 6 actually laying that power underneath that right-of-7 8 way as was requested by one of the -- as was suggested, I should say. I think that would be 9 helpful for us to understand, would the power 10 11 company even be willing to dig up that road and provide that power. So I'd be interested in the 12 communications with the power company in that 13 14 respect. Thanks. 15

MR. GAUDIOSO: So I'll try and take them in order.

MS. WORK (phonetic): I'm sorry, is public comment closed --

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes, it is.

MS. WORK: -- because I didn't get a chance to make my statement. No one -- it was very confusing.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Well, we're flexible. want to make a quick statement?

MS. WORK: Yeah, I do. Is that okay?

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CHAIRMAN RICE: Is it brief?

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MS. WORK: Yes. Sorry. I'm Jen Work and I am a resident of Cold Spring and also a neighbor of

most people in this room.

I just wanted to speak to the point -- I spent a lot of time along with others preparing the sort of summary of SASS to you guys and I'm sure he's about to say this to you, but, Peggy, to answer your question, which happens to gel with what I was going to say, the -- I was the one that made the local waterfront revitalization program comment in the meeting of the Village Board. Some of you were there.

It's very simple. The State is not going to read this application because you don't have LWRP, this planning document. They're not going to do it. That doesn't mean that you, as a board, can't use these guidelines which were intended to protect our area in your decision-making process. In fact, we argue in our document that we gave you that it's your obligation, we feel, the community feels, that you should use these guidelines, the SASS guidelines. The State doesn't have to be your mother and father and they could do it. You should do it. It's your obligation to do it, and it's well

1 | within your

2 | rights --

Counsel, sorry, lawyer, this gentleman has already told you that in the last public hearing that it's in your discretion, I think was his quote, I could be wrong about that, it's up to you whether you'd like to use these guidelines or not. And I think it's very clear as we've presented the evidence that this is a protected zone for a lots of reasons and you should use those guidelines in your deliberations.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'll try and hit on all of them. I'll work backwards just because they're fresh in my mind.

The coastal management program, I agree, there is no LWRP, so therefore, it doesn't apply.

And to apply -- the concept of applying regulations that don't apply I think any court would find arbitrary and capricious.

MS. BRANAGAN: I thought (indiscernible) was a guideline. So a guideline is -- we can use it to consider it as a guideline.

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think that the way the

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cases read is that --

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MS. BRANAGAN: What cases?

MR. GAUDIOSO: Any case -- to say that you have -- let me make this real simple. It's cited in my papers. It's a special-use permit. It's an application permitted as a right provided we meet the criteria that are in the code. That's back letter in New York State zoning law. If you go Soutside of the criteria and want sto deny the application on a criteria that's not in your code, I would consider, and I think any court would consider that to be arbitrary and capricious, but that's my opinion, you know. I encourage you to get advice of your own counsel on that.

So because there is no LWRP, those quidelines, rules, regulations, whatever you want to call them, are not applicable to the review of this application.

And I think the same thing goes for the concept of it being in the Hudson Highlands, and the question was in what case would the DEC be involved. Well, let's say the DEC had a wetland permit application by way of example, which they don't because there are now wetlands impacted here, so that would be an example of the DEC being involved

and applying those type of regulations. Maybe the project would be on DEC-owned property. That would be another situation where the DEC would be involved. So those are some examples. So that's why we don't believe that either one of those criteria guidelines, whatever you want to call them, would apply.

Going back to the shot clock, it is
literally black-letter law. There was an FCC report
in order. If a municipality after receiving the
application does not send comments deeming it
incomplete, the shot clock can no longer be tolled.
It doesn't matter if anything is submitted at a
later date. That is a matter of black-letter law
from the FCC. Reports and order. It makes common
sense --

MS. BRANAGAN: Do we have that? Do we have that report?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I can certainly send the citation, you know. It's on the FCC website, but the fact is --

MS. BRANAGAN: So please do.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. We can certainly send you the FCC report and order. And it's just a matter of common sense because, otherwise, if you

think about it, we submitted something last week and then, theoretically, the shot clock would be 150 days from last week. The whole point of the shot clock was that the FCC and Congress wanted to move these types of applications along, so that was the point of that.

I think you mentioned the expert before.

We'll disagree with that characterization, and we'll submit some cocumentation showing that Mr. Comey is an expert in this field. In fact, he's testified in Federal Court that he's not a radio frequency engineer. In fact, you did hire -- and we'll submit those documents. In fact, you did hire a professional engineer to review our application. He did submit reports. He did come to the meeting. He did testify that the carriers had significant gaps in service. He did testify about the difference between the 850 and the 700 megahertz.

As Mr. Comey mentioned, the lower the band, the further it goes. We showed the lowest band, which would be the smallest gap that would be available. So at 700, we're showing you the worst-case scenario. Eight fifty would only be a bigger existing gap rather than a smaller existing gap, and that's just a matter of common sense.

And, in fact, I believe Mr. Grafe tackled that question as well. He also tackled the question about the drive-test data. He didn't believe it was necessary based on other drive-test data he's seen, and his belief that the propagation model was completely accurate.

Keep in mind, drive-test data has an inherent limitation. It only collects data on the roadways. It does not collect data inside buildings.

MR. KEELEY: Can you submit that?

MR. GAUDIOSO: We'll take that under advisement. I don't know if we actually have it for this area, something that's recent or not recent, so we'll have to --

MR. KEELEY: Submitted in the last three years.

MR. GAUDIOSO: We'll take it under advisement. I don't believe there's, you know, a necessity for it, but I'm not going to commit tonight to submit drafting statements, is what I'm saying.

MR. KEELEY: So you're saying no?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm saying I'm not going to commit tonight to submit it. I'm saying we'll take

it under --

MR. KEELEY: What is the consideration under which you would --

MR. GAUDIOSO: I want to see what data we have and what data we don't have and whether it's necessary or not necessary from our engineering standpoint.

MR. KEELEY: Okay. Bob, can you help me get clarity later in terms of if this exists and it is not being submitted, what does that mean in terms of the dynamics here and the relationship?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I mean, your code doesn't require it, and your own expert said that he didn't need it to make his analysis.

MR. KEELEY: I understand. I'm requesting it.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure. Again, on the same line, voice verse data, again, this is a red-herring issue. LTE carries voice calls. If I call on an LTE-enabled phone, it goes through the internet, eventually goes through the public telephone switching network to be able to connect to someone that is at home on a landline. So it is a personal wireless service. Personal wireless services are not limited to cellular as was stated. That's

clearly a mischaracterization, and that's a matter of definitions in the federal regulations.

These are not capacity sites. I'm going to state that for the record. Again, I believe your consultant looked at our data and agreed with that, that these are coverage gaps. This has nothing to do with capacity.

Regarding the road, and I'm glad it was stated. Counsel numerous times stated it's Rockledge Road, okay. And the case law is clear, we have the ability to put in the utilities, that this is not an issue for the Zoning Board or the Planning Board to get involved with, that there's a private course of action. This is not a taking. Under no case would this be a taking because a taking is government action of taking someone else's property.

MS. BRANAGAN: What about we have a lot of public roads and private roads (indiscernible). I think one way to tell the difference is there's no white sign or green sign or a blue sign, so lots of private roads have (indiscernible) on them.

MR. HELLBOCK: The County made them do that.

MS. BRANAGAN: So are you suggesting that, therefore, it's a road, it's a private road --

MR. GAUDIOSO: To be a road it has to be on

your map. I don't know if your map's been updated or is not updated. Again, before I noted that there's been applications approved in the Village for homies on this, whatever you want to call it, Rockledge Road, where it's been approved as being frontage on a road, so I think that's relevant, at a minimum.

But I think the more important thing is is that we are willing or unwilling at your discretion whether we should make improvements and, if so, how much of an improvement to the access way. We have looked at it. We believe we can build the site and maintain the site without making any improvements to the Rockledge Road portion of the facility, of the access, and we're happy to stay with that.

We've offered to improve it to a standard which I think was based on emergency access, and if you think about it, again, there are a number of houses with residents utilizing that existing right-of-way road, whatever you want to call it, Rockledge Road, for access, and that would include emergency services.

So I think it's within your discretion about how much, if at all, you would like us to improve that access way and we're happy to do it at your

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discretion. And that's the type of feedback that we'd like to have so we can move this application forward.

If you say to us "We'd like you not to cut down the trees. We'd like you to maybe only have it gravel," and I think there was a statement about asphalt and concrete, we wouldn't propose asphalt or concrete. We're not proposing it on the access drive on the property at 15 Rockledge, so we san certainly do gravel. That would be our preference, actually. We believe it's a better option. And, again, I think that's in the Planning Board's expertise, and we're happy to present something as an initial and with the, you know, recommendations and comments from the Planning Board or your engineers and so forth and so on, you know, to improve it or not improve to whatever extent you believe is reasonable.

And finally, you know, regarding the date.

If the Board intends to meet in December, great. If
you say to me "We'd like to have a meeting the first
week of January or something like that," we're
flexible on the shot clock date with respect to that
to your next meeting. I think that's what we really
want to get to. We want to get to your next

	Proceedings
1	meeting, so I know everyone's schedule is busy in
2	December. We're not trying to put you under
3	pressure if you say to me, "Rob, we'd like to have
4	the meeting," you know, "don't pick January 5th, but
5	we'd like to have a meeting that week instead of the
6	week before Christmas. We're happy to extend the
7	shot clock in that timeframe."
8	Again, we'd like to be part of any
9	discussions with SHPO. I think it's appropriate. I
10	don't see any downside to that, and we'd be happy to

make that accommodation.

CHAIRMAN RICE: I'll let the Board discuss that and we'll let you know.

> MR. GAUDIOSO: Thank you.

Can I ask a question? MR. KEELEY:

CHAIRMAN RICE: Yes.

MR. KEELEY: To the DEC question, so a wetland, in that example --

> MR. GAUDIOSO: Sure.

MR. KEELEY: -- Would go before DEC? an aquifer? Maybe that's a question, actually, to -- would an aquifer go before the DEC?

MR. GAUDIOSO: I think actually -- I know reservoirs and reservoir stems and that's more of a DEP issue depending on what the setback was from

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that, and then depending on the setback from that could possibly go to a DC (sic) water course permit, but I've never heard of an aquifer going.

MR. KEELEY: So, Bob, maybe you can help us look into that. I mean, the submission of the full EAF from July, I guess it was, indicated that there's a principal aquifer. It says aquifers, yes, according to the State mapping --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Sgre.

MR. KEELEY: -- and then it says principal aquifer.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah, I'm fairly confident DEC doesn't have jurisdiction over aquifers. And just way of example, DC doesn't have jurisdiction over every project on Long Island, so I'm fairly confident that's the case.

MR. KEELEY: I appreciate (indiscernible).
Can you (indiscernible)?

MALE SPEAKER: Absolutely.

MR. KEELEY: Thank you.

MR. GAUDIOSO: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN RICE: All right, thank you.

We have a couple more things to do here.

Well, we have to decide if you guys want to decide

1	now when the next meeting is or do you want to think
2 .	about it and get back to Pauline?
3	MS. CLEMENTS: My calendar already is so
4 .	full with (indiscernible) over the next
5	CHAIRMAN RICE: You'd rather do it the first
6	weeks of January?
7 -	MS. CLEMENTS: Well, I am gone between Board
8	of Ed meeting. I'm gone two days next week. I'm
9	gone the entire week of the 18th.
10	CHAIRMAN RICE: Right. How about in
11	January? Is that better?
12	MS. CLEMENTS: January for now, I guess.
13	MR. MERANDO: January is better for me.
14	MR. GAUDIOSO: I'm looking at my calendar.
15	January 4th is that Thursday.
16	MR. MERANDO: (Indiscernible) Friday night.
17	MR. KEELEY: I'll trade it for the drive-
18	testing.
19	MR. GAUDIOSO: The 5th is my birthday. The
20	5th is my birthday and it's a big one this, year, so
21	but if you want to do the 5th, we'll do the 5th.
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23	CHAIRMAN RICE: No, I don't want to do the
24	5th.
25	MR. GAUDIOSO: You saw, I came in a day

	Proceedings 16
1	after an operation, so I'll certainly do my
. 2	birthday.
3	MR. MARINO: We don't have meetings on
4	Fridays.
5	MR. GAUDIOSO: No.
6	MS. CLEMENTS: How about the 3rd?
7	CHAIRMAN RICE: We're looking like January
8	4th, all right.
9	MR. MERANDO: Yeah, I'm good con that one.
10	MR. MARINO: Now the question there is are
11	is that a continuation of the public hearing on
12	January 4th? Is that still a joint meeting on
13	January 4th?
14	MS. CLEMENTS: Yes.
15	MALE SPEAKER: I think you have to continue
16	the hearing.
17	CHAIRMAN RICE: I think we'd like to
18	continue it. We were thinking about given all
19	the new information that we have, it would be an
20	opportunity for people to continue to share
21	information with the Board. It seems like there's a
22	lot of people working privately on some of the
23	issues, and it would give you plenty of time to put

it in writing, email it to Pauline.

every two weeks --

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MR. GAUDIOSO: It's too much. I understand.

MR. MARINO: -- the information really starts to pile up.

MR. GAUDIOSO: Yeah, yeah, so -- and the only thing I would suggest on the shot clock is, because I've seen this happen, so in case there was inclement weather, and for some reason the meeting was canceled, I wouldn's want to extent the shot clock to January 4th. I think it would be safer if we extended it to that following Monday just in case there was a snowstorm or something and then at least we could get with your counsel and -- we don't have to mutually extend it at a meeting, but we can mutually extend it and just God forbid something happened, I think that would be prudent to do.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay.

MR. MARINO: Well, do we then need a motion to adjourn the public hearing, continue on the 4th just to make the motion?

MALE SPEAKER: Yeah, but I mean practically speaking, you can't -- if you're still taking information in a public hearing, how are you supposed to formulate a resolution and vote on a resolution? You can't do it. (Indiscernible-two

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speaking at the same time) -

MR. MARINO: That's been my problem with this discussion about the shot clock waiting until the next meeting to decide if we're going to extend it or not. There's no way we're going to be ready to make a decision at the next meeting.

MR. GAUDIOSO: And I think -- and look -- and we appreciate that, and we understand that. And what I've -- I've said it since August, we're willing to work with you on that. What will, you know, make us nervous is if something goes sideways with respect to some type of, you know, odd consultant or some type of, you know, something that is unforeseen that would cause us a big problem.

And, again, it only is a presumption of an unreasonable delay, but it does put us on a 30-day statute of limitations to go to court, which again, we're not keen on doing, but that's the reality.

MR. MARINO: What's the shot clock whether it's mutually agreed to or --

MR. GAUDIOSO: Once it expires, we have only 30 days to bring a court action. So that's why -- it's not a matter of our choice. At that point it would, you know, it would almost be malpractice if we didn't bring it.

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1	MALE SPEAKER: Can I just speak to that for
2	just two seconds?
3	MR. MARINO: I think we're done.
4	CHAIRMAN RICE: I think we're done with the
5	public for right now.
6	MR. MEEKINS: Is that with an extension,
7	though, or without?
8	MR. GAUDIOSO: On January 8th
9	MR. MEEKINS: Thirty days is only from
10	MR. GAUDIOSO: From the last day of the shot
11	clock whether we mutually if we mutually extended
12	it
13	MR. MEEKINS: When we mutually extend it,
14	yes.
15	MR. GAUDIOSO: yeah, so now we're
16	agreeing to mutually extend it to January 8th, I
17	believe.
18	MS. CLEMENTS: January 8th.
19	MR. MARINO: The meeting is the 4th, but the
20	shot clock is extended to January 8th.
21	MR. GAUDIOSO: Correct.
22	CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. So good, we've talked
2,3	about that. We also wanted to
24	MR. MARINO: I think we have to have a

25 motion for that, right, Bob?

MALE SPEAKER: Right.

MR. MARINO: We need a motion then to adjourn the public hearing.

MALE SPEAKER: Make a motion to adjourn the public hearing and I think you also have some SEQRA business to deal with tonight, too.

MALE SPEAKER: You mean the retaining of -CHAIRMAN RICE: Yeah, we're going to vote on

MALE SPEAKER: Well, that plus the -- you're going to -- there is a Type 1 action.

Make a motion to adjourn the meeting? I'm making a motion. Second?

MR. HELLBOCK: I'll second it.

MR. MARINO: One from each Board.

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. All in favor?

MR. GAUDIOSO: And is that 7:30 here again so everyone knows.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I have to find out if I can get the room again.

CHAIRMAN RICE: We'll have to find out. We'll do it at 7:30 again.

MR. GAUDIOSO: 7:30 here unless otherwise --

MR. MARINO: I think we have to say

all in favor?

(ALL SAY AYE)

CHAIRMAN RICE: Okay. And then we want to

talk about two other things.

(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Gloria Veilleux, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings of the Village of Nelsonville Combined Public Hearing held on November 28, 2017, was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Gloria Teilleux

Gloria Veilleux

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January 16, 2018